

comparative feebleness of the shower in this month. An observer, however, who extends his watch over a long period, if not over the whole of the night, will find little difficulty in mapping a sufficient number of Perseids to indicate a good radiant.

Bishopston, Bristol, June 10. W. F. DENNING.

Variations in Plants of the Herb Paris.

THE enclosed table, showing the variations in 200 plants of Herb Paris, picked this month in the woods near Wells, may be of interest to some of your readers, especially if looked at in connection with the memorandum written by Sir Edward Fry, which he is kind enough to allow me to send with it.

L. ELEANOR JEX-BLAKE.

HERB PARIS.

Plants	Leaves	Sepals	Petals	Stamens	Cells of Ovary	Styles
96 } normal flowers	4	4	4	8	4	4
44 } normal flowers	5	4	4	8	4	4
2 } normal flowers	6	4	4	8	4	4
13	5	5	4	9	4	4
8	5	4	4	9	4	4
5	4	4	4	9	4	4
2	4	4	3	8	4	4
2	4	4	4	8	4	5
2	5	5	5	10	5	5
2	5	5	4	10	4	4
2	5	4	3	7	3	3
2	6	4	4	10	4	4
2	7	4	4	9	4	4
1	3	4	4	9	4	4
1	3	4	3	8	5	5, and one rudimentary
1	4	4	3	8	4	4
1	4	5	3	9	4	4
1	4	5	4	9	4	4
1	4	4	4	10, one double	4	4
1	4	4	4	8	4	3
1	5	5	3	8	4	4
1	5	4	3	8	4	5
1	5	4	4	8, one double	4	4
1	5	4	4	8	3	2, and one rudimentary
1	6	4	4	9	4	4
1	6	6	4	8	4	4
1	6	5	3	8	3	3
1	6	5	4	9	5	5
1	6	5	4	9	4	4
1	6	4	3	9	4	4
1	5½	4½	3	8	4	4

two halves grew together

[Miss Jex-Blake's table seems to me to show many points of interest.

The Herb Paris has long been known to be very variable in the number of its parts; this table quantifies (I use the word, though it used to make a friend of mine very angry) the variability of the plant. It shows that, taking the 96 plants as exhibiting the normal form, more than one-half, *i.e.* 104 out of 200, vary from the standard; that the most variable element is the circle of stem leaves; and that looking at the flowers alone, 142 plants out of 200 are normal, 58 only abnormal; that the 58 thus varying plants fall into no less than 28 groups; that not only do the plants vary as wholes, but that parts usually the same in number, or multiples of the same number, do not maintain this relation, *e.g.* that in 13 plants you get 5 sepals, 4 petals and 9 stamens, and so on.

The plant being thus given over to variability and belonging to the great group of monocotyledons, in which 3 and multi-

ples of 3 are the dominant number for the parts of the flower, a systematist might expect that the variations of the Herb Paris would oscillate round 3, or a multiple of 3, as the standard form; but, in fact, they oscillate round 4 as the dominant number, the 96 normal plants having that number, or a multiple of that number, everywhere, and 44 plants having that number and multiple everywhere except in the leaves. Nature, therefore, disappoints our reasonable expectation.

It has, I believe, been suggested that the flower of Herb Paris is ideally of 6 and 12 parts, and that it has been reduced to 4 and 8 parts by atrophy and suppression of 2 and 4 parts respectively. If this were a true theory, you would expect to find here and there a reversion to the ancestral form; but the table shows that the number 6 occurs in the floral parts once, and once only, *viz.* in the sepals, and the number 12 never occurs in the stamens or elsewhere, so that the suggestion of suppressed parts becomes highly improbable.

The Herb Paris wanders from the ordinary type of monocotyledons, not only in the number of the floral parts, but in having ramifying veins of the leaves in the place of parallel veins; there are other monocotyledons which have this variation in the leaf from the standard. Do they, too, show any tendency to vary in the number of the floral parts? or to put it in other words, is there any correlation of the two variations? I have not looked into the subject, but it might prove worth consideration.—E. F.]

May 25.

Quaternion Methods applied to Dynamics.

I SHALL be obliged if any of your readers can give me the titles of any works on statics, or dynamics, or any physical science which are based on Quaternion methods and use nothing but Quaternion symbols.

The end chapters of P. G. Tait's "Quaternions" give examples; Kelland and Tait work out the theory of strains using Quaternion methods, but neither of these suffice for the purpose I have in view, namely, to put into the hands of a student a text-book on dynamics, &c., written in Quaternion language.

Jubbelpore, June 1.

W. G. BARNETT.

PLANT HYBRIDS.

HORTICULTURISTS have recognised that as time goes on they must look more and more to hybridisation for "new plants." Biologists are already pointing out that, if anything can, breeding experiments will add to our knowledge of "the species." For both of these reasons the current volume¹ of the Royal Horticultural Society's *Journal* is of very particular interest, seeing that it is in fact the detailed report of the Conference on Hybridisation and Cross-breeding held last summer. The present writer has already summarised in these pages² the chief facts of importance brought out in the two days' proceedings; but several of the papers have been elaborated and illustrated, while many further contributions have been sent in and are now published. The latter in particular call for further comment.

Speaking generally of the report, it may be said that it is of very great value as a record of parentage, as a store-house of many facts, and as putting forth several interesting theories. Furthermore, among the contributors are amateur and professional horticulturists, scientific workers pure and simple, as well as men who combine the interests of both, and this is a decided step in the right direction. It is not to be expected that the collection of papers forms a complete treatise to guide the practical or theoretical student; useful points are only to be found among cases at present not to be reconciled together and along with striking differences of opinion.

The very discrepancies are, however, to be welcomed, for from them can be learned the work to which attention should be most ungrudgingly given in the future; and by the publication of the "Hybrid Conference Report" the Royal Horticultural Society will earn the gratitude of a larger circle than ever. In the present account it will be

¹ *Journ. R.H.S.* vol. xxiv. (April 1900), pp. 1-348; 123 Figs.

² *NATURE*, vol. lx. (No. 1552, July 27, 1899), pp. 305-307.